

# THE INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND & ALEX. FARGO,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1850.

It is V. R. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices of publication must be handed in on Saturday.

## The Elections.

Within the last week elections have taken place in several of the States, in almost all of which there has been a democratic gain.

The telegraphic accounts from New York, as to Governor are very contradictory. On the 7th the N. Y. Tribune reported that Seymour, (Democrat) was elected by over 2000 majority. On the 8th it was reported that Hunt, (Whig) was elected by 1700. The whigs have 34 of a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature which will give them a whig or free soil U. S. Senator, in the place of the present able one Mr. Dickinson. The Congressional delegation stands as reported—19 whigs, 14 democrats, and 1 free-soiler. This is a gain of 12 democrats, there being but 2 in the present Congress.

In New Jersey, Fort, (democrat) is elected Governor by 5000 majority, and 3 out of 5 Congressmen. The democrats will have about 25 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which insures the election of a democratic U. S. Senator.

In Illinois, Maloney, democrat, is elected to Congress, in the Chicago district. From the State generally we have no returns.

In Michigan, Penneman, whig, is elected to Congress from the Detroit district. So says the telegraph. No reliable accounts from other parts of the State.

## Kentucky Legislature.

The Kentucky Legislature convened last week and spent three days in electing a Speaker to the House. Col. G. W. Johnson, whig, was finally chosen. The Governor sent in his message, in which he has considerable to say in regard to the duties of this, the first Legislature under the new constitution. He speaks in very warm terms of the importance and prospects of the Common School system which is now just beginning to flourish.

## Whig Senatorial Candidates.

There will be no lack of whig candidates for U. S. Senator this winter. Johnston, of Yaller creek notoriety, the great defeated, has been brought forward by some of his friends. Ewing and Corwin, are of course on hand. The Reserve claims the honor, so do the Free soilers. The Gallipolis Journal comes out for Mr. Vinton, and if we must have a whig, there is none we should prefer before him. If the democrats can do nothing, they will be very attentive spectators.

## Union Meeting in New York.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers an account of one of the largest meetings ever held in the great Metropolis of the Union, convened for the purpose of sustaining that Union and supporting the laws.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—

"It was in all respects what it promised to be—a representation of the strength of the great commercial and mechanical interest of New York—of the intelligence, wealth and power of the people—of the people of the largest city in the Union—the city of the Empire State—and it will be responded to by every patriotic heart in the Union."

The large area of Castle Garden was crowded with human beings, and a great number of mottoes were conspicuously displayed in various parts. Among them the words of Jackson "The Union; it must be preserved." of Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." of Clay "We know no North, no South, no East, no West—but one common country;" and the following; "The Union first, party afterwards."

The meeting was called to order by Nicholas Dunn, Esq., with the following appropriate address:

Fellow Citizens:—We have come together to-night to take counsel upon most grave subjects—to advocate the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, and to pledge ourselves at all hazards, to support the Union of these States.

We have been, and are yet passing through a most perilous period of our history—to avert some of its dangers is our present purpose.

The Constitution under which we have lived in the full enjoyment of all those privileges which have marked our progress as a people, and which conferred upon us "Liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has been attacked in the halls of national legislation, and a rule of action said to be drawn from a source above, and beyond that instrument, avowed, and sought to be enforced.

Are we prepared to listen patiently and approvingly to those treasonable doctrines? to surrender our civil and political rights to the protection of functionaries to the keeping of visionary theorists—to the custody and control of despots; to cast at their feet to be trodden on, and defaced, that Constitution, won through years of toil, of peril, of suffering—consecrated by the wisdom of our revolutionary fathers—and approved and certified to us by the greatest unpledged name that the universe ever looked upon—the immortal George Washington.

Fellow citizens:—Conservators of all parties: let this night witness that there is yet a redeeming spirit strong enough, and broad enough, and active enough, to preserve intact this glorious depository of human freedom—the magnificent record of unsurpassed patriotism.

To that end are we now met together.

The venerable GEORGE WOOD was then

elected as President, with forty Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries.

The President gave an excellent address, replete with patriotic sentiments and stirring appeals which was listened to with profound attention, and frequently applauded with enthusiasm.

Letters from Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. D. S. Dickinson, were read.

The following sound resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors which framed the Union of the States under the federal constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property, and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birthright of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secured only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the constitution.

2. Resolved, That the fabric of the General Government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country; of mutual respect for the diversities of opinion which prevailed among citizens; and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin and the common perils, toils and sacrifices through which their common liberties had been won; and that the General Government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect and affection.

3. Resolved, That we cordially approved of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of all the dangerous questions arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico, and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

4. Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation are due, and on our part are hereby tendered to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fillmore, Dickinson, Foote, Houston and others, who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilections, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. Resolved, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good, on a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves immortal honor, and for the Union, we trust, an imperishable existence.

5. Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State, who, against influences the most unfavorable to the existence of a sound judgment, sustained the peace measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach the motives of the members who opposed during their passage through Congress, those measures, in our opinion so indispensable necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of the dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other, that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again agitating the subject, to throw new fire-brands of mischief into Congress and the country.

7. Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, as carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election for State officers or for members of Congress or the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. Resolved, That we regard our obligations to the constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may have hitherto belonged, and that on all future occasions, we will range ourselves under the banner of that party, whose principles and practices are most calculated to uphold the constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

The meeting was addressed by several other speakers, and a Union Safety Committee appointed consisting of 50 members.

We hail this thunder-toned voice from the commercial heart of our country, as the harbinger of peace and safety to the Union, and trust it will be responded to by the patriotic and sober-minded throughout the land. We have faith to believe it will be. We do not suffer ourselves, for a moment, to doubt that the great peace measures of the last session of Congress will be sustained by the great mass of American citizens. The bold opinions of the north and south we hold to be absolutely irreconcilable. The animosity engendered by these adverse opinions, like that in a hundred other instances, which the history of the world discloses, must be worn out by time and cessation of strife. As they cannot be reconciled they must be compromised; and this implies a yielding up of something by the moderate and wise of both sides. This, the measures of the last session are intended to accomplish. Let us, then, receive them as compromise and peace measures, and sustain them until we are sure of being able to do better, which after all, we are not likely to do. The country needs rest. Other interests of more consequence require the attention of the people, and of the government. Let us, for a while at least, attend to these, and let slavery alone.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Which is to meet in Cincinnati on the first Monday of December, will occupy the large hall in the Cincinnati College. The reading rooms of the Young Men's Association, on the same floor will be made free to the members.

About forty female students have matriculated at the present opening session of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia.

A young lady at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun "whore" was singular. She immediately replied with much naivete, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

## Our Railroad.

The Engineers, having completed the field work, are now busily engaged in making out the profiles and estimates, which will be completed in a short time. After these necessary preliminaries are done, it is the intention of the directors to put a portion of the work immediately under contract. This is, beyond all question, the true policy; not only for the purpose of pushing the important enterprise forward to as speedy a completion as possible, but to quiet the public mind, to inspire confidence, and give opportunity for private enterprise to embark in undertakings based upon the construction of the road, and which must necessarily follow not precede that construction; or, at least progress simultaneously. We have not heard a single dissenting voice as to the propriety of going on at once with the work. Sufficient means are pledged to warrant an early commencement as possible. Many other important lines of road, on which cars are now running, were begun with means less ample than can now be commanded by our company, and yet no difficulty of any moment, has been experienced in providing means as fast as they were required. We are satisfied that no prudential considerations require any longer delay; and we are happy in believing that the directors are unanimously of the same opinion and will lose no time in satisfying the public desire on this all engrossing subject.

## The Weather and Crops.

For the last two or three weeks, with the exception of a few days, we have been in the enjoyment of one of the finest of Indian Summers. The corn-growers at this end of the valley have improved it, in harvesting their abundant crops. It does one good to see the golden ears—rich products of our teeming soil—wheeled out of the fields, load after load, heavy with healthful nutriment for man and beast. On several hundred acres of land belonging to the New York Company, the yield this year will average full one hundred bushels to the acre. The corn crop suffered less near this place, from the late spring, than almost any where else, and the long hot summer brought it forward with astonishing rapidity. On Thursday last a dull cold rain set in, but the skies became bright again yesterday with promise of a further continuation of Indian Summer.

## Larceny.

A drunken loafer who had been roaming about town for several days, walked into M. Gramm's Eagle Hotel, Tuesday morning, went up stairs and encased himself in a complete suit belonging to one of the boarders. As soon as the loss was discovered, Gramm commenced a hot pursuit of the rogue whom he overtook about 11 miles below town on his way west. He was brought back forthwith and was examined yesterday morning before Justice McCoy. When we last saw the chap he was on his way to jail, hatless and coatless under the escort of constable Gilbert. We like to see this prompt overhauling of rogues, but regret that he must lie two or three months in jail, an expense to the county, instead of being placed forthwith in a chain gang or somewhere else where he might at least earn his living.

A severe gale visited Halifax on Saturday week, doing great damage to the shipping. Two vessels were upset off Boston, and their crews saved.

## Skies Bright.

We learn from Mr. Damarin, who has just returned from New York, that he has obtained the right of way for the railroad from a Company in that city, who own a large tract of land in the mineral region on the route of the road; and that besides this, the company will take \$10,000 of stock, and if necessary more. Verily, the skies are bright for our great enterprise, and nothing now seems to be wanting but contractors.

The estimated population of London is 2,206,075; namely, 1,032,360 males, and 1,173,445 females. In 1849 there were 72,662 births, and 51,432 deaths. This was at the rate of eight births and six deaths every hour during the year.

We see it stated that Miss Catherine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

Election of Officers of the Grand Division Sons Temperance.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio, met lately, in Columbus, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. C. N. Olds, Circleville, G. W. P.; C. W. B. Allison, Marysville, G. W. A.; Wm. Sherwood, Columbus, G. S.; Isaac Schumaker, Newark, G. T.; Dr. R. Hills, Delaware, G. C.; Wm. L. King, Mt. Vernon, G. S.; Rev. C. W. Swayne, Springfield, G. Chaplain.

Executive Committee—Chauncy N. Olds, S. Galloway, John Greiner.

We are informed that the next annual meeting of this body will be held in Cincinnati.

A young lady at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun "whore" was singular. She immediately replied with much naivete, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

## Power's Statue of Calhoun.

This fine statue of the eminent southern statesman, said to be the best work executed by the great American sculptor, has at last been recovered. Our readers will recollect that it was lost from the barque Elizabeth, stranded last Summer on the shore of Long Island. Its recovery is due to the exertions of Mr. J. D. Johnson, who, with the assistance of one or two naval officers & the diver Mr. Whipple has been employed most of the time since the accident in endeavoring to raise it. The box containing it had been moved by the force of the waves a considerable distance from the spot where it sunk, and with the sand which had been forced into it, weighed upwards of five tons when raised. It has sustained no injury except a fracture of one of the arms, which being mostly covered by drapery can be readily repaired. The marble is not at all discolored, as was feared, but it is as clear as ever. The lovers of the fine arts—particularly of American art—may congratulate themselves on the recovery of this noble piece of work.

## Circassian Slave.

Col. Webb of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer recently returned from Europe, furnishes the following in his paper of Tuesday:

"Mr. Brown, the American Dragoon at Constantinople, who is now accompanying the Turkish envoy through the United States, says that the female Circassian slave markets continue in full blast at Constantinople. Mr. B. affirms that the prices range from \$600 to \$10,000, according to their age and personal charms, and that the slaves are sold in what is called the Circassian part of the city."

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, but is quite incorrect. We have the best reason to believe that the statement of Mr. Brown was inaccurately reported, since it does not correspond either with what he himself told us eighteen months since, or with our own personal knowledge. There are no circassian slave-markets, nor any other slave markets in Constantinople. The former have not existed for a great number of years; the latter were abolished by order of the Sultan in 1848. It is true that slaves continue to be sold, but it is always done privately, though not secretly. There are 2 and but 2 districts in or near the city, where Circassians are kept for sale, and there only at private houses. The principle one is in the suburb of Tophana; the other is in the city near the famous "Burnt Column" in the street of Adnanpoule. Here they are taught the Turkish language, and made familiar with all the peculiar Turkish accomplishments. A Mahometan may at any time obtain admission, and a Frank usually by the payment of a little *bucksheeh*. The fair captives may frequently be seen in the streets of Tophana veiled with the *yashmak* and unattended; and their Circassian owners, who by the way are frequently their own fathers, are to be found at the coffee houses sipping their favorite beverage, and chattering with customers about the price of their beautiful merchandise. This traffic is not disreputable among the Turks, and those who engage in it are generally styled "Agas" like other men of consideration. The prices stated in the above paragraph are far too high. A circassian black slave in Constantinople generally brings from \$80 to \$100 and an ordinary Circassian from \$250 to \$450. The prices for them vary not only according to their personal attractions, but according to their age, since they are sold from the age of eight or ten years and upwards. Males usually fetch a higher price than females. Circassian girls of unequalled attractions and the rarest accomplishments occasionally command \$1200 to \$1400, but they are then only purchased for the wealthiest in the land. The virgins purchased for the Sultan's harem by his mother, the Sultan Valide, who, in accordance with long custom, presents him a new one, the finest that can be possibly procured, every year, never cost more than 62,000 piasters, or about \$2,500. But within the last few years, polygamy has become less fashionable and prevalent; and, as the Mahometan law requires that the white females when once purchased shall become the wives of their lords, the demand for Circassians has consequently diminished. The supply also has become very limited through Russian interference. Since the capture of Georgia by the Czar, the exportations of the Georgians have been prohibited, and effectually suppressed. The utmost vigilance is also exercised at the Black Sea ports to prevent the shipment of young Circassians, but yet owing to the eagerness of Circassian parents to sell their children for lucre, many succeed in eluding the police, and find their way to Constantinople in spite of all obstacles. The complete subjugation of Circassia by Russia, if it does ever happen, will produce at least one gratifying result, the total abolition of one of the most unnatural and revolting iniquities under the sun.

## From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Portland, Capt. Bohner, at New Orleans, papers from Galveston to the 22d ult. were received:

The election to take the sense of the people on the boundary bill took place in Galveston on the 21st. The vote stood "Accept" 139, "Reject" 62. The vote was remarkably small. In Huntsville, Walker county, there was for acceptance 222, against it 24. In Milan, so far as heard from, but one vote was given against the measure. Hays county also voted for the bill.

Gen Brooke has issued orders to all the military posts to pursue and punish the Indians that carried off the daughters of Mr. Thomas.

The San Antonio Ledger says the Boundary Commissioners now in that city have caused unusual bustle and activity there. It appears that the survey of a road from Indiana to El Paso has been prosecuted with very encouraging prospects of success.

## Notice to Bounty Land Claimants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission through the Department proper, imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby undergo, only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a *substitute*, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time, but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEX. H. B. STUART,  
Secretary of the Interior.

## From Mexico.

The N. O. Crescent has files of Mexican papers up to the 28th of Sept.

The returns of the late election come in but slowly. As far as received they indicate that neither of the twelve candidates will receive the majority required by the Constitution. The election will then devolve on Congress. As far as heard from, Arista has carried sixty-six districts; Almonte, twenty-six; Bravo, seventeen; Ros, eight; Conto, one; Mejica, two; Trias, three; Santa Anna, two; Bustamante, one; and Cuevas, one. In addition to this, the States of Durango and New Leon voted for Sr. de la Rosa.

The Nonplaisirs are still dancing in the city of Mexico.

Robberies are becoming more and more frequent on all the roads of Mexico. Every day diligences are robbed.

The Mexican Congress has annulled the elections of Yucatan, held on the 1st of April last.

The cholera is making sad ravages in the country near the Gulf coast. At Orizaba, in a population of 25,000, there had been 6,000 cases and 1,100 deaths. At Guadalupe there had been up to August 29, 3,174 cases and 1,534 deaths.

In addition to Filisola, whose death we mentioned the other day, two other Generals have died, Anarza and Cortazar, the latter of the cholera.

Lieut. J. M. Haynes, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, died in the city of Mexico of cerebral fever. He was on his way home from California.

The finances of Mexico are truly in a desperate condition. The Minister of Finance has demanded of Congress the \$1,500,000 remaining indemnity, or in default of this, to authorize a stoppage of all payments.

The insurrection, headed by the chief Melendez, which has for so long a time distressed the Southern provinces, has at last been suppressed. No particulars are given.

## Railroad Fever in Picketon.

A meeting of the citizens of Picketon was held on the 2d inst., to take into consideration the construction of a Railroad from New Richmond, in Ross co., via, Picketon, Sinking Spring, Locust Grove, Jacktown and West Union, to Aberdeen, there to connect with the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. The Journal talks upon the subject as follows:

This road, once constructed, would become one of the most important roads in the United States, connecting with the great east and west road from Charleston, S. C., to Memphis, Tenn., thence through Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio to connect with the great thoroughfare from Baltimore to St. Louis, Mo., making a chain of railway communication unsurpassed for length and importance by any in the United States, if not in the world.

The distance from Richmond to Aberdeen by the route indicated is about 70 miles, and we are informed by those who know the entire route, that no grade over two degrees to the mile will be necessary and the most of the distance is almost a perfect level. Counting the cost at \$12,000 per mile, the whole cost from Richmond to Aberdeen would be \$840,000.—Now the question is, in the road of sufficient importance to induce eastern capitalists to take the stock. No doubt some \$300,000 could be raised in Ohio, to forward the work, after which we should be dependent upon capitalists in the eastern cities. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thinking man about the importance of the road connecting as it would, the main thoroughfares in the western and southern States.

Our committee will feel the public pulse and we can hereafter announce the prospects of the road.

PRairie Salt.—A gentleman who had a trading establishment some years ago, about two hundred miles up the Minnesota river, informs the Prairie du Chien Patriot, that rock salt was in common use among the Sioux Indians at that time, and that it was found in large quantities in the interior of their country. The conclusion drawn from this is, that extensive deposits of this mineral are hidden beneath the rolling prairies of Minnesota; west of the Mississippi.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8. After three days balloting the House succeeded in electing Col. G. W. Johnson, (whig) Speaker. Edward Gray was elected President of the Senate. Gov. Helm will deliver his message to-morrow.

### Illinois Election.

Chicago City and county give about 900 majority for Maloney, democrat. Dyer and Maxwell, democrats are elected to the Legislature, and Maloney is probably elected to Congress.

### Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 8. The returns indicate the election of E. Penneman, to Congress, by a large majority.

### Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The Empire City arrived this morning with advices from San Francisco to the 30th Sept. About 200 passengers and \$157,000 in gold dust. The news from the mines continues encouraging. On Smith's bar on Feyer river, a party realized over \$1000 per day.

### San Francisco Markets.

Western Flour \$14.50 a 15; Corn Meal \$14 by barrel; Meal Port \$25 a 31; Prime Pork \$13 a 14; Cheese 35 and 40c per lb; Bricks \$45 a thousand.

### Wisconsin Election.

Doty and Durkee, free soil, are probably elected to Congress. The returns are meagre from all quarters.

Arrival of the Africa—One week later from Europe.

### New York, Nov. 8.

The steamer Africa arrived this morning with advices from Liverpool to Oct. 18. The general state of trade throughout the country has not been materially altered since the last advices. As usual at this season of the year, there is only a moderate demand for foreign and colonial produce, consumers buying sparingly.

Accounts from the continent state that the produce market continues to be steadily supported, but the business was less animated. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam coffee and sugar were without material change, but prices remained firm.

### Arrival of the Georgia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. The Georgia from Chagres, via Havana, arrived this afternoon. She brings 200 passengers and over \$700,000 in gold. Havana was quiet.—The new Governor General was hourly expected. 10,000 troops were on their way from Spain, and some had already arrived.

### New Orleans, Nov. 5.

\$500,000 have been subscribed to the Teuhantepec railroad.

### New Jersey Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7. Fort, the democratic candidate for Governor has 5,000 majority. The State Senate stands 9 whigs to 12 democrats. Assembly 10 whigs to 35 democrats.

### Politics in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 7. E. K. Whittaker has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the 9th District, in the place of Bradford, declined.

The free soil meeting at Faneuil Hall last night was a large gathering. The democrats meet there to-night. The political campaign is now fully open.

### New York Election.

N. Y., Nov. 8. Hunt (whig) is elected Governor by 1700 majority. The Congressional delegation stands 19 whigs, 14 democrats and 1 free soiler. The whigs have 34 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

### From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—P. M. River falling with 5 feet 7 inches water in canal—weather clear and cool. A Mr. Clement, living near Lexington, Ky., killed his own brother last night.

### New Orleans, Nov. 7.

The steamer Ohio brings 500,000 in gold and 200 passengers. Flour steady. Sales of 1900 bbls St. Louis at \$4.50. Bacon sides and shoulders are extremely scarce. Lard 72 3/4. Western hay has advanced to \$20.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9. Flour and Grain.—No change in the market, the demand continues moderate at previous prices. Yesterday afternoon 500 bbls of one brand sold at \$3.55; and 100 do at \$3.50. To-day 200 bbls mixed brands sold at \$3.45, and 41 do at \$3.50. 150 bus. Oats sold from river at 40c. Wheat 70c.

Whiskey.—Demand moderate; market rather heavy. A sale of 150 bbls firm river at 22 3/4c.

Groceries.—We have but little change to note in the market. The stock of molasses seems so low that but very few houses have got any, and we understand that 35c has been offered and refused this morning for 25 bbls.

Sugar is getting scarce. Sales of 15 bags